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CURRENT PREVALENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES

February 28-March 26, 1932

The prevalence of certain important communicable diseases, as indicated by weekly telegraphic reports from State health departments to the Public Health Service, is summarized in this report. The underlying statistical data are published weekly in the Public Health Reports, under the section entitled "Prevalence of Disease."

Influenza.—There were 36,368 cases of influenza reported for the 4-week period ended March 26, approximately 11,000 more cases than were reported for the preceding 4-week period. The current figure represents the highest reported incidence of influenza for this 4-week period in four years. For this period in the three preceding years the number of cases had dropped sharply from the preceding 4-week period. Weekly reports for 1932 indicate that although the peak incidence was later this year, it has probably been passed; possibly excepting the South Atlantic region (particularly South Carolina). In most regions the peak occurred in the latter half of February or the first half of March. In all six geographic regions the number of cases reported during the current period was far in excess of the number reported in the corresponding period of 1930, a year exceptionally free from influenza. In four of the six regions more cases were reported than in the corresponding period of 1931, but in the South Atlantic and West North Central States the numbers reported this year were less than were reported for the corresponding period of 1931.

Measles.—All sections of the country show a continued seasonal increase of measles during the current period, although the number of cases reported (49,223) for the country as a whole for the four weeks ended March 26 was the lowest in four years. A comparison of geographic areas shows that the situation in both the North and South Central groups of States was similar to that described for the country

¹ From the Office of Statistical Investigations, U. S. Public Health Service. The numbers of States included for the various diseases are as follows: Typhoid fever, 47; poliomyelitis, 48; meningococcus meningitis, 48; smallpox, 48; measles, 45; diphtheria, 47; scarlet fever, 47; influenza, 39 States and New York City. The District of Columbia is counted as a State in these reports.

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as a whole; in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, where the disease has been unusually prevalent, the incidence was about 15 per cent below the incidence for the corresponding period last year; a decrease of more than 50 per cent was reported from the South Atlantic States; and a 25 per cent drop was noted in the Mountain and Pacific States. In the New England and Middle Atlantic and the South Atlantic States the incidence was still considerably in excess of that of 1930 and 1929. In the Mountain and Pacific States the incidence was lower than for the same period in 1930, but was three times the incidence in 1929.

Scarlet fever.—The current period shows a slight increase in scarlet fever over the corresponding period in each of the three preceding years. For the four weeks ended March 26, the cases totaled 25,427, as against 24,192, 21,809, and 22,786 for the corresponding period in 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. The New England and Middle Atlantic States seemed mostly responsible for the increase. In that region the number of cases (14,460) is approximately 5,000 more than were reported for the same period in 1931 and almost double the number reported in 1930 and 1929. In the North and South Central areas the incidence was the lowest in four years. The incidence in the South Atlantic States was about normal.

Smallpox.—Smallpox maintained the relatively low level of the preceding 4-week period. In all regions except the New England and Middle Atlantic the number of cases reported for the current period was the lowest in four years. While the number of cases (48) in the New England and Middle Atlantic States was not large, it represented an increase of about 33 per cent over the incidence for the same period of last year. It was, however, considerably below the incidence in 1930 and 1929. For the entire country the number of cases for the current period was 1,413, as compared with 3,750, 6,502, and 4,470 for the same period of the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively.

Diphtheria.—The total number of reported cases of diphtheria (3,971) for the current period was about the same as for the corresponding period of 1931, but was much lower than in 1930 and 1929. Two geographic areas, the South Central and Mountain and Pacific, show an increase over last year's figure. In the South Central area the incidence (645 cases) was the highest in four years. In the Mountain and Pacific area the number of cases was slightly above the number reported for the same period last year, but was close to the average for the three preceding years. Other regions very closely approximated last year's incidence.

Meningococcus meningitis.—Fewer cases of meningococcus meningitis were reported for the current 4-week period than have been reported for the corresponding period in four years. The number

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of cases (296) was only about 43 per cent of the number reported for the same period last year and about 25 per cent of the number in 1930 and 1929. The low incidence was very general. In fact, each geographic area reported fewer cases for the current period than for the same period in four years.

Poliomyelitis.—The reported incidence of poliomyelitis showed a sharp decline from 130 cases during the preceding 4-week period to 62 for the current period. In relation to preceding years the current incidence was the lowest for this period in four years. All geographic areas except the South Atlantic either approximated the incidence for the same period last year or showed a decline. The number of cases reported from the South Atlantic area was small (10), but it was the highest number reported from that region in four years.

Typhoid fever.—The number of cases of typhoid fever reported for the current 4-week period was 693, as compared with 475, 734, and 711 for the corresponding period in the years 1931, 1930, and 1929, respectively. The disease was unusually prevalent in the East North Central, South Central, and South Atlantic regions. In the East North Central States the incidence for the current period (114 cases) was higher than in any of the past three years. In the South Atlantic and South Central regions the number of cases was twice the number reported for the same period last year but closely approximated the incidence in 1930 and 1929.

Mortality, all causes.—The average mortality rate from all causes in large cities, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, rose from 12.3 per 1,000 (annual basis) for the preceding 4-week period to 13.5 for the current period. In relation to previous years the current rate was approximately the same as for the corresponding period in 1931 and 1930. For this period in 1929 and 1928 the rate was 14.8 and 14.6, respectively. Mortality in these cities has been exceptionally low nearly all of this winter, and the rise during the past few weeks has brought the rates only up to about the comparatively low level of mortality of the corresponding weeks of 1930.

TRACHOMA AND TRACHOMA PREVENTION WORK IN MISSOURI 1

By C. E. Rice, Passed Assistant Surgeon, and J. E. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

HISTORY

Trachoma work by the United States Public Health Service, in cooperation with the Missouri State Board of Health, was begun in 1923, first by a series of survey clinics and then by the opening of a

Read before the Missouri State Medical Association Conference, Joplin, Mo., May 14, 1931.

trachoma hospital at Rolla. Here the severe and complicated cases of trachoma have been hospitalized. The holding of field clinics has been a much emphasized feature of the trachoma work in Missouri. These have usually been held in the spring, summer, and fall months. Field nurses have been utilized to work in the territory surrounding the chosen center. At times operative clinics have been held at the centers. At these operative clinics patients are usually held under observation for approximately seven days. It has been found by experience that the practice of operating on trachoma cases and allowing them to return home at once without further treatment has, at times, not given the desired results. It was observed that very few cases of real trachoma could be arrested by a grattage unless followed up by painstaking after treatment over a period of time.

PRESENT STUDY

This report is partly a study of the records of trachoma patients observed in Missouri from 1923 to 1930 and partly a study of the relationship between the total number of trachoma cases and the number of trachoma blind in this State.

AMOUNT AND LOCATION OF TRACHOMA IN MISSOURI

In the period mentioned, 3,893 individuals with trachoma have been seen in Missouri by our workers. Of this total number, 3,691 were found south of the Missouri River and only 202 cases north of the river. Of the 3,893 cases seen, 1,148 have been hospitalized one or more times at the hospital in Rolla. It must be understood that the total number represents active and inactive cases, as many of the individuals when first seen in clinics are apparently arrested cases. From experience in has been found, however, that many of these arrested, or "cured," cases may flare up again under unfavorable conditions, such as those found in dusty occupations.

RELATIONSHIP OF TRACHOMA BLINDNESS TO TOTAL TRACHOMA

The number of blind individuals is probably as accurately determined in Missouri as in any other State. This is due to the working of the blind pension law and the excellent administration of this law by the Missouri Blind Commission. For this reason the number of trachoma blind according to counties is fairly accurately known. Blindness as defined by the State legislature in the blind pension act is light perception or worse.

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Map No. 1 is a rather arbitrary outline of the trachoma belt in Missouri. This map shows the incidence per 100,000 population of trachoma blind in each county of the State. Included in the trachoma belt are those counties having a trachoma blind prevalence of

50 or more. The map shows the great preponderance of trachoma blindness south of the Missouri River. The question arises, Does this prove that most of the trachoma in Missouri is south of the river? Map No. 2 shows the origin of the hospitalized cases for the fiscal year of 1930, and reveals that a high preponderance of the cases came from the Ozark region. Map No. 3 shows the actual number of cases seen from the respective counties of Missouri from 1923 to 1930.

It is quite true that much more trachoma field work has been done in southern Missouri than in the northern part of the State. How-



MAP 1.—A somewhat arbitrary outline of the trachoma belt of Missouri, based on the incidence of trachoma blind in the respective counties. Only those counties are included which have an incidence of 50 or more trachoma blind to 100,000 population. The figures represent the trachoma blind incidence. (These figures are taken from data supplied by the State auditor's office)

ever, unless the percentage of blindness in the trachoma cases and the virulence of the disease in the individual is greatly increased in southern Missouri over that in the north, it is believed that enough evidence has been presented to show that trachoma is much more prevalent south of the Missouri River than it is to the north.

Map No. 4 shows 15 counties in southern Missouri from which originated 52 per cent of the trachoma cases that we have seen. Within the large area are outlined three contiguous counties, Phelps, Wright, and Texas, in which there has been more intensive field

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work by trachoma field nurses than in any other three counties in the State. It is believed, therefore, that we have come nearer locating all the cases of trachoma in these three counties than in any other county or counties in the State. The number of cases of trachoma seen in Phelps is 224; in Texas, 392; in Wright, 389; or a total of 1,005 cases in a population of 51,000—a prevalence rate of approximately 20 per 1,000. One-fourth of all the trachoma seen by us so far in Missouri has been seen in these three counties. In Phelps County there are 8 trachoma blind on the pension rolls; in Texas County, 9; and in Wright County 22.



MAP 2.-Map showing number of patients hospitalized, by counties, during the fiscal year 1930

In Phelps County the percentage of trachoma blind pensioners to the known trachoma cases is 3.7 per cent; in Texas County, 2.3 per cent; and in Wright County, 5.8 per cent. Taking the average of these three figures as being somewhat near correct, we have 3.9 as the per cent of trachoma blind pensioners to the total number of trachoma cases. There were 690 individuals blind from trachoma on the State pension rolls on September 1, 1930. If this number represents 3.9 per cent of all the trachoma cases in Missouri, then we must face the possibility that there are not less than 17,000 individuals in Missouri who have trachoma and that we have seen approximately 22 per cent of them.

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DATA FROM THE RECORDS OF TRACHOMA CASES

The age grouping of all trachoma cases seen and of 1,134 hospitalized is as follows:

TABLE 1 .- Age distribution of trachoma cases seen and of cases hospitalized in Missouri, 1923-1930

	All known ages	Under 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 40	50 and over
Number of cases seen. Number of cases hospitalized. Per cent of cases seen in each age group that were hospitalized.	1 3, 780	349	722	470	578	617	1, 044
	2 1, 134	116	301	186	158	148	225
	30. 0	33. 2	41. 7	39.6	27. 3	24.0	21. 6

The largest age group hospitalized included persons from 10 to 19 years of age. Approximately 30 per cent of all the cases have been



MAP 3.—Map showing the actual number of trachoma cases seen in the respective counties from 1923 to September, 1930, by the cooperative trachoma eradication units. Many of the trachoma individuals seen in the southeastern county showing 307 trachoma cases are from Arkansas. The total number of trachoma cases seen was 3,893

hospitalized. However, not all those needing it have been hospitalized. The fact is also well illustrated in this table that where real trachoma exists, its presence should be manifest in all decades of life.

^{1 113} of total cases not classified.

Of the trachoma cases seen in Missouri, 65 per cent have been males. They outnumber the females almost 2 to 1. This may be partly explained by the fact that the women are more timid about submitting to examination. But even after taking this factor into account the preponderance of males may be an epidemiological factor of some importance. Possibly women may be more careful in their personal hygiene.



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MAP 4.—In the 15 counties outlined by the heavy solld line, 2,000 cases of trachoma have been seen, or 52 per cent of the total. Within the three counties outlined by the heavy detted line in the center of this group, 1,005 cases of trachoma have been seen in a population of 51,000. It is within these last three counties that the most intensive trachoms work has been done

Approximately 77 per cent have been hospitalized only once, 15 per cent have been hospitalized twice, and only 7.1 per cent three or more times.

The age grouping of cases hospitalized three or more times was as follows: 11 per cent under 10 years of age; 22 per cent in the 10 to 19 age group; 29.3 per cent in the 20 to 29 age group; 9.8 per cent in the 30 to 39 age group; 15.8 per cent in the 40 to 49 age group; and 12.2 per cent were over 50 years of age.

Nearly all of the frequent repeaters show marked corneal trachoma, even heavy active pannus in the presence of an inactive lid. They have frequently occurring ulcers, and some have a trachomatous keratitis. It is such a type of trachoma that produces blindness.

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There were 2,208 operations performed as follows:

to a resolution to the	
Entropion	699
Grattage	1 1, 202
Others	88

1 Some more than once.

Under the heading "others," only a few tarsectomies are listed. It is our observation that better results can be obtained with a thoroughly performed canthoplasty than with a tarsectomy.

The average number of days in the hospital for those admitted only once was 27.6 days, for those admitted twice 56.6 days for both admissions, and for those admitted three times a total of 161 days. A small group of five patients proved to be very refractory to treatment. These cases were not on constant local treatment but were frequently allowed periods of rest when only the diet was emphasized and mild eye irrigations.

The age distribution of the grattage cases and entropion cases is as follows:

TABLE 2 .- Age distribution of cases of grattage and of entropion

	All known cases	Under 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over
Number of cases: Grattage	1, 059 653 100. 0 100. 0	219 3 20.7	424 19 40.0 2.9	156 71 14.7 10.9	107 136 10.1 20.8	68 163 6.4 25.0	85 261 8. 0 40. 0

Table 3 presents a summary showing by age groups the number of individuals seen with vision of 20/100 or worse in both eyes as a result of trachoma. This total number was 673, or 17 per cent of the number of trachoma cases seen. There were 488 individuals seen with vision of 20/200 or worse in both eyes from trachoma.

TABLE 3 .- Age distribution of trachoma cases with very poor vision in both eyes

that is not state of the same	All known ages	Under 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over
Number of cases: 20/100 or worse in both eyes 20/200 or worse in both eyes Percentage distribution: 20/100 or worse in both eyes.	673 488 100.0	12 3	70 44 10.4	71 83 30.6	103 65 15.3	128 91 19.0 18.6	280 282 42.9 47.5

The figures reveal that 12.5 per cent of all trachoma cases seen so far in this State have vision of 20/200 or worse in both eyes, and they also show that trachoma can cause considerable vision damage in the early years of life.

Of 1,154 unselected complete records studied, pannus was observed in one or both eyes at the first examination in 88 per cent of the cases. The age distribution of patients showing pannus was as follows:

TABLE 4 .- Age distribution of trachoma cases with pannus

Vinta to the control of the least of the lea	All known ages	Under 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 and over
Number of cases	1, 022 100. 0	47	155 15. 2	130 12, 7	165 16. 1	181 17. 7	344 33. 7

The records show 12 cases of unilateral trachematous involvement, summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5 .- Data relating to 12 cases of unilateral trachomatous involvement

A CALL			Eye in-	Operations during that	Vision			
Sex	Age	Duration	volved	period	Right eye	Left eye		
Female	20 20 22 9 42 24 29 30 20 12 30 54	Years 3 7 6 2 2 7 1 5 16 Unknown. 5 4 3	Right	4 grattages 1 grattage do 2 grattages Thermaphore to ulcer 1 grattage do Entropion left eye 1 grattage do do 2 grattage	20/200 20/20 20/20 20/30 20/30 8/200 20/20 20/20 20/100 5/100 5/100 20/20 Shadows.	20/28 20/100 Fingers 12". 20/20 Shadows. 20/20 4/208 20/200 20/20 20/20 20/20 20/20 20/20 20/20		

RATIO BETWEEN TRACHOMA AND BLINDNESS

Considering that there are 17,000 cases of trachoma in Missouri now, and if the percentage of severely damaged corneas holds at 12.5 per cent, then there are 2,125 individuals approaching partial or total blindness from trachoma in that State at the present time. Of the estimated 17,000 cases of trachoma in Missouri, 3.9 per cent are blind having light perception or worse and are drawing blind pensions. This means that in Missouri there is one trachoma blind individual for each 26 cases of trachoma, or for each trachoma blind individual there are 26 trachoma cases.

ARRESTING THE DISEASE IN INDIVIDUAL CASES

There will naturally arise the question as to what percentage of trachoma cases are being "cured." As before stated, it is inadvisable to use the word "cured" as applied to trachoma. "Arrested" is a better word; for many relapses are seen. Of 1,148 hospital records here reviewed, 7.1 per cent were hospitalized three or more times. Corneal trachoma, often without lid reactivity, is a frequent cause of relapse. However, the 77 per cent of cases hospitalized only once indicates strongly that the majority of the cases are arrested with only one period of hospitalization. The progress of the disease toward total or partial blindness is arrested in a large majority of cases, and in many instances much vision is restored. It should be remembered that only the complicated or very virulent cases find their way into the hospital, many other cases being arrested with very little or no treatment and with little resultant damage to vision. Many others become arrested cases by treatment in the field clinics.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The incidence of trachoma in Missouri seems much higher in the southern part of the State than in the north.

2. One area in southern Missouri of 2,506 square miles shows a

trachoma incidence rate of almost 20 per 1,000.

 The probable percentage of trachoma blind in Missouri under the present legislative definition of blindness is 3.9 per cent of the total number of trachoma cases.

4. Of 3,893 trachoma cases seen, 65 per cent are males.

- 5. Of 1,154 complete records studied 88 per cent showed the presence of pannus involvement of the cornes.
- 6. There was corneal damage sufficient to bring vision down to 20/200 or worse in both eyes in 12.5 per cent of all cases seen.
- 7. Of 1,148 individuals hospitalized at Rolla, 7.1 per cent have been hospitalized three or more times.
- 8. It is estimated that there are 17,000 active and inactive cases of trachoma in Missouri at the present time.

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COURT DECISION RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Law requiring tuberculin testing of cattle upheld.—(Washington Supreme Court; Hacker v. Barnes, Director of Agriculture, et al., 7 P. (2d) 607; decided Feb. 9, 1932.) Chapter 165, Laws 1927, as amended by chapter 210, Laws 1929, among other things, made it the duty of the State director of agriculture to cause all bovine animals within the State to be examined and tested to ascertain whether or not they were infected with tuberculosis, and vested the director with authority to quarantine the premises of the owner of any bovine animal upon such owner's refusal to have his cattle tuberculin tested.

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The plaintiff, an owner of dairy cattle, refused to permit the defendants, the State director of agriculture and certain other State officials, to subject his cattle to the tuberculin test. The plaintiff's cattle were thereupon quarantined, and the plaintiff sought to enjoin the defendants from interfering with his milk business by quarantining his herd. He alleged that the law involved was unconstitutional, contending (1) that it constituted an arbitrary and unreasonable exercise of the police power of the State: (2) that it vested arbitrary and unreasonable power in the State director of agriculture. because it provided for the director's approval of a private veterinarian selected by an owner for the purpose of testing his cattle; (3) that it was vague and indefinite; and (4) that the title of the act was insufficient because not broad enough to cover all of the act's provisions. In connection with these propositions, the plaintiff argued that, under the act, his property was taken or damaged without due process of law and that the statute unlawfully attempted to delegate legislative power to the director of agriculture.

The supreme court rejected these contentions and declared that it was "clearly of the opinion that the statute here under attack constitutes a valid exercise by the legislature of the police power of the State."

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED MARCH 26, 1932

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for the week ended March 26, 1932, and corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

Commerce	Week ended Mar. 26, 1932	Ccrrespond- ing week, 1931
Policies in force	73, 749, 858	75, 075, 351
Number of death claims	14, 302	16, 129
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.	10. 1	11. 2
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 12 weeks of		
year, annual rate	10. 2	11. 3

Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 26, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)

[The rates published in this summary are based upon mid-year population estimates derived from the 1990 census]

The second secon	Wee	k ended	Mar. 26,	1932	Corres	ponding , 1931	Death r	
City	Total deaths	Death rate 2	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mor- tality rate 3	Death rate 1	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1031
Total (85 cities)	9, 474	13.5	685	* 57	13.5	836	12.6	14.
Albany * Atlanta * White Colored Baltimore * White Colored Bltimore Bltimor	47 73 37 36 206 58 61 27 34 209 26 196	18.8 13.5 10.3 19.7 16.8 16.1 20.2 11.5	2 8 2 6 16 9 7 4	41 78 29 172 57 41 113 42 16	16.6 13.1 10.2 19.0 15.9 14.5 22.4 17.0	2 5 4 1 23 16 7 9	8.0 14.9 14.3 11.2 20.5 14.9 13.8 19.8 12.4	15 16 13 22 17. 16 23 15.
White. Colored	27 34 269 26 106 29	8.2 16.9 17.8 0.2 17.4 13.2	1 3 31 0 20 0 3	16 81 94 0 96 0 53	18.1 23.4 14.5 9.6 17.6 13.7 18.0	7 2 16 1 27 1 6	10. 2 15. 9 15. 5 12. 2 13. 9 14. 2 15. 5	11. 21. 16. 13. 15. 13.
anden anton hicago hicago lincinnati leveland solumbus	29 40 30 717 194 268 73 62	17.5 14.5 10.6 21.9 18.2 12.7 11.5	50 6 9 8	100 49 30 29 80	7.3 11.2 17.1 18.7 20.3 13.7	1 62 12 21 6 7	10.8 11.1 17.0 11.9 14.8 11.7	11 12 18 12 13 15
White	43 19 61 79 40 274 13	9.6 20.4 13.4 14.0 14.3 8.3	7 1 4 7 5 31	57 60 96 56	10.6 28.6 11.7 16.4 12.3 10.4	5 2 1 8 0 30	11. 0 18. 1 12. 1 17. 1 12. 1 8. 7	11 20 12 16 12 9
etroit uluth I Paso rie vansville all River * 7	37 22 31	6.7 16.6 16.2 10.9	1 5 4 0 3 3	29 80 44	9.7 17.4 17.7 15.5 13.1	2 7 1 2 7	10. 0 15. 2 12. 2 10. 3 13. 2 8. 9	19 17 11 19 14
lint ort Wayne ort Worth White Colored rand Rapids	28 23 42 36 6 41	8.6 14.2 12.0 13.1 11.7 12.3	4 4 0 3	. 52	14.5. 12.5 11.5 17.3 7.6	3 0 3 3 0 3	11. 1 10. 9 10. 6 12. 9 9. 8	11 11 14 0
ouston 4. White Colored dianapolis 4. White Colored Colored	67 43 24 116 100	10.8 9.4 14.6 16.2 16.9 18.1	1 1 0 9 7 2 6	73 64 137	13. 0 11. 7 16. 3 17. 5 17. 0 20. 8	3 1 5 4 1	11.0 10.3 12.7 14.3 13.7 18.0	11 11 14 15 15
ansas City, Kans.	16 90 32 22 10 110	14.7 13.5 11.5 22.1 13.8 21.5	6 3 2 1 9	50 66 54 128 102 228	13.1 10.2 11.0 6.7	16 2 1 1 9	12.0 13.5 13.1 15.3 13.2	13 16 14 22 15
ansas City, Mo noxville White Colored ng Beach so S Angeles utsville utsville	46 36 10 25 289	20. 1 28. 6 8. 1 10. 9	7 2 0	198 539	14.3 14.8 11.7 11.6 10.7 10.0	6 6 0 2 27	12.9 11.9 17.9 10.6 12.1 14.4	14 13 20 10
Colored	25 289 70 83 17 30 26	11. 9 10. 6 18. 6 15. 6 12. 7 18. 5	3 3 0 1.	65 27 31 0 26 28	8.4 18.6 10.1 11.2	1222	12.7 23.6 14.7	17 18 28 18
emphis White Colored iami White	93 49 44 30 21	15.7 22.8 13.8 12.4	1 1 0 4 2	11 17 0 112 78	22. 2 17. 3 30. 1 18. 1 16. 7	7 5 3	16.9 13.0 23.4 12.9 12.0 15.7	17 18 22 14 14
Colored filwaukee finneapolis	92 92	18.6 8.0 10.7	10 14	201 48 91	92. 7 12. 8 13. 9	21	9.6 11.6	11 12

See footnotes at end of table.

Deaths 1 from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended March 26, 1932, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1931. (From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce)—Continued

[The rates published in this summary are based upon mid-year population estimates derived from the 1930 census]

	Wee	k ended	Mar. 26	, 1932	Corres	ponding , 1931	Death r	
City	Total deaths	Death rate ?	Deaths under 1 year	Infant mor- tality rate	Death rate ³	Deaths under 1 year	1932	1931
Nashville •	43	14.3	5	75	18.4	7	15.1	18
White	28	12.8	3	59	18.3	7	14.4	16
Colored	15	18.3	2 4	125	26.8	0	17.0	24
New Bedford 1	41	19.0		115	13.0	2	13.6	13
New Haven	55	17.7	1	20	13.8	0	13.3	13
New Orleans	166	18.3	11	63	18.7	14	16.1	19
White	102	15.8	8	70	16. 5	10	13.5	16
Colored	64	24.4	3	49	24.4	4	22.2	28
New York	1,911	13.8	137	61	12.4	156	12.0	13
Bronx Borough	255	9.6	16	46	9.3	22	9.0	- 5
Brooklyn Borough		13. 1	48	53	11.4	. 67	11.2	13
Manhattan Borough	720	21. 2	61	87	19.5	54	18.2	2
Queens Borough	210	9.1	11	46	7.0	11	7.7	800
Richmond Borough	53	16.5	1	20	12.8	2	14.9	10
lewark, N. J.	107	12.5	6	33	11.6	14	11.9	13
akland	60	10.5	. 2	25	11.2	4	11.7	î
aklandklahoma City	48	12.2	2	14	10.6		10.5	i
maha	65	15.5	2	23	17.6	4	15.4	14
aterson	41	15.4	3	54	18.4		13.6	10
eoria	27	12.7	2	55	11.1	3	12.9	11
hiladelphia	590	15.6	39	60	15.4	62	13.4	10
ittsburgh	176	13.5	14	64	17.4	10	15.2	18
ortland, Oreg	69	11.6	1	13	12.2	3	12.6	12
rovidence	90	18.4	12	116	11.9	6	15.3	15
Lichmond 4	50	14.1	2	20	17.5	5	14.9	18
White	29	11.4	ő	0	14.3	3	12.5	15
Colored	21	20.8	2	92	25.6	2	21.2	25
ochester	94	14.7	10	95	14.1	5	12.7	14
t. Louis	287	18.0	14	50	17.8	24	14.5	18
. Paul.	63	11.8		43	13.4	4	11.2	11
alt Lake City	31	11.2	4 2	31	15.3	8	12.1	12
an Antonio.	70	14.8	8	01	15.6	7	15.1	15
an Diego	46	14.7	2	43	14.7	2	16.6	15
in Francisco.	143	11.3		28	13. 2	4	14.1	14
chenectady	20	10.8	4 2	58	15.2	2	11.3	12
attle	78	10.8	2	20	13.5	3	12.4	13
merville	25	12.3	1	40	5.0	0	10.0	11
outh Bend	9	4.2	54	116	10.6	1	8.0	9
nokana	29	13.0	2	53	11.7	3	12.8	13
pokane pringfield, Mass	38	12.9	3	51	9.2		12.0	18
yracuse	66	16.0	3	39	11.3	7 4	12.2	13
acoma	31	14.9	0	0	12.6	- 1	12.5	15
amna 6	31	15.0	0	0	14.9	- 31	12.7	15
white	23	14.1	0	0	14.5	1	12.4	13
Colored	8	18.3		0	16.4	il		20
oledo	66	11.5	7	76	15.4	10	13.8	13
renton	47	19.8	9	40	21.9		16.6	19.
tica	28	14.2	3	85	15.8	6	18.7	16.
tica ashington, D. C.	200	21. 2	13	85 73	19.9	17	17.4	18
White.	133	19. 5		40	17.7	10	15.8	- 16
Colored	67	25. 6	6 7	125	25.5	8	21.5	25
	22	11.3	5	165	11.9	3	10.3	11.
aterbury'ilmington, Del.'	38	18.6	4	90	16.6	6	17.7	16.
orcester.	54	14.7	2	90	13.0		13.7	15.
onkers.	28	10.3	3	28	10.9	2 3	8.0	11.
oungstown	59	17.6	4	65	9.7	3	11.1	11.
	10.0	44.0		00	90 6	0	AA. A	3.81

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W

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¹ Deaths of nonresidents are included. Stillbirths are excluded.
2 These rates represent annual rates per 1,000 population, as estimated for 1932 and 1931 by the arithmetical method.

5 Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.

1 Data for 80 cities.

2 Deaths for week ended Friday.
3 For the cities for which deaths are shown by color the percentages of colored population in 1930 were as follows: Atlanta, 33; Baltimore, 18; Birmingham, 38; Dallas, 17; Fort Worth, 16; Houston, 27; Indianapolis, 12; Kanass City, Kans. 19; Knowville, 16; Louisville, 15; Mennihis, 38; Miami, 23; Nashville, 25; New Orleans, 29; Richmond, 29; Tampa, 21; and Washington, D. C., 27.

7 Population Apr. 1, 1930, decreased 1920 to 1930, no estimate made.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

April 23, face

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended April 2, 1932, and April 4, 1931

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended April 2, 1932, and April 4, 1931

	Diph	theria	Infle	ienza	Me	asles	Menin	rocoecus ngitis
Division and State	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1981	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931
New England States: Maine		4	201	13	184	64 54	2 0	
Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut		33 3 5	15 1 58	9 4	110 660 292 181	461 31 842	8 2 1 1	
Middle Atlantic States: New York New Jersey Pennsylvania	29	107 43 77	1 113 80	1 52	2, 314 352 2, 208	2,244 771 3,764	18 3 11	14
East North Central States: Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michigan	50 19 61 24	47 29 122 28 11	390 272 126 52 576	61 57 71 21 102	2,740 73 480 1,006 1,150	800 1, 341 1, 647 119 571	10 12 9 8	11 22
Wisconsin. West North Central States: Minnesota Iowa Missouri	12 11 22	12 2 21	1	2 58	40 3 85	61 30 400	2 1	
North Dakota	4 6 10 18	9 8 9 7	5 6 10	1 8 7	19 4 344	97 62 9 30	1 3 2 0	4 5 1
Outh Atlantic States: Delaware. Maryland ² District of Columbia	1 12 11	15 7	6 313 32	2 33 . 4	17 3	170 1, 226 327	0 2 2 2	ANTE V
West Virginia. North Carolina ³ South Carolina. Georgia ³	17 18 7	5	335 162 2, 081 177	87 92 1,364 706	414 565 38 14	114 939 121 136	2 2 0 1	
Florida ³ . :ast South Central States: Kentucky. Tennessee Alabama ³ .	10 10	8 15.56* 4 15	788 837 537	10 186 451	85 213	171 188 202 441	2 3 1	

See footnotes at end of table.

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended April 2, 1932, and April 4, 1931—Continued

SEASE	Diphi	theria	Influ	enza	Mer	usles	Mening meni	ngitis	
Division and State	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	
West South Central States:			1						
Arkansas Louislana Oklahoma Texas	29 19 35	5 22 6 26	252 36 388 247	307 48 113 72	3 236 13 32	50 4 45 98	0 0 3 0		
Mountain States: Montana Idaho. Wyoming	1 2 1	1	3 1	18	178	2 5 3	0		
Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah ²	5 6 1 2	10 4 3 1	2 46	17 145 4	118 53 3 2	273 69 71 3	1 3 0 0 0		
Pacific States: Washington Oregon California	3 50	5 5 57	3 94 91	5 130 134	523 214 658	56 65 1, 273	1 0 3	10	
Total	862	852	8, 395	4, 411	15, 729	19, 091	112	15	
The season of the season of	Poliomyelitis		Scarle	Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
Division and State	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	
New England States:	0	361	31	20	0	0	1	-	
Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	0 0 2 0 0	1 0 2 0 0	29 4 520 52 99	1 2 392 58 59	0 4 0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 1 0 0		
Connecticut. Middle Atlantic States: New York. New Jersey. Pennsylvania. East North Central States:	0 1 2	2 0 0	1, 527 313 1, 190	970 270 569	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 3 8		
East North Central States: Ohio. Indiana Illinois. Michigan. Wisconsin West North Central States:	1 1 1 1 2	0 1 1 1 0	557 199 335 492 93	509 353 560 202 144	29 5 6 10 3	90 111 00 9 3	1 0 9 10 1		
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas	0 1 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 1 1	110 54 73 14 11 36 58	94 78 388 22 31 52 42	3 11 2 6 7 11 14	1 63 31 7 17 45 124	1 1 2 2 2 2 0 0		
Sou'h Atlantic States: Delaware Maryland ! District of Columbia	0	0 0	20 132 32	41 85 23	0 0	0 0	0 3 1		
West Virginis. North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	0 1 1 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	44 58 11 10 9	30 42 8 71 7	1 1 0 0	22 2 6 0 2	6 3 7 24 2		
East South Central States: Kentucky Tennessee Alabama 4 Mississippi	0 0 0	0 0	128 50 19	108 30 35	2 41 18 20	3 4 11 92	11 5 3		

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended April 2, 1932, and April 4, 1931—Continued

	Poliomyelitis		Bearlet fever		Smallpox		Typho	id fever
Division and State	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Weak ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week- ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931	Week ended Apr. 2, 1932	Week ended Apr. 4, 1931
West South Central States: Arkansas. Louisiana. Oklahoma 4. Texas 3. Mountain States: Montana. Idaho. Wyoming. Colorado. New Mexico. Arizona. Utah 4. Pacific States: Washington. Orgon. California.	0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 12 20 63 36 6 7 7 39 11 13 6	21 18 31 45 25 7 23 41 2 4 5 5 5 5 5 13 110	19 3 61 37 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15	14 28 117 30 3 1 1 0 4 1 0 46 226	0 14 4 3 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 8	2 3 3 0 0 1 0 4 4 0 0 1 2 0 0
Total	21	. 10	6, 724	5, 736	381	1, 012	153	115

1 New York City only.

Week ended Friday.

Typhus fever, week ended Apr. 2, 1932, 15 cases: 1 case in North Carolina, 7 cases in Georgia, 1 case in Florida, 3 cases in Alabama, and 3 cases in Texas.

Figures for 1932 are exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa and for 1931 are exclusive of Tulsa only.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following summary of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Malaria	Measles	Pella- gra	Polio- myelitis	Scarnet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
February, 1932 Alabama. California. Nevada. Oklahoma ¹ South Dakota. Texas. Virginia. Washington. West Virginia. Wisconsin. Merch, 1932	6 1 3 3 6 1	114 278 1 101 20 342 228 15 85 76	297 1, 250 111 4, 153 2, 780 678 5, 409 420 566 1, 801	39 1 28 282 282 18	310 2, 425 1, 738 988	15 1 16 1 18	4 11 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2	89 584 12 125 50 206 300 161 189 449	111 500 0 422 47 0 76 3 27	40 25 6 14 8 26 49 3 24 3
Tennessee	7	52	6, 470	10	609	20	1	115	71	3

Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

107614°-32-2

Anthrax:	nses	Rables in animals:	Case
California	1	California	4
Chicken nov:		Scables:	
Alabama	150	Oklahoma 1	190
- California	3, 283	Septic sore throat:	ğ iy
Neveda	8	California	
Oklahoma 1	54	Oklahoma 1	24
South Dakota	39	Tetanus:	34
Virginia	543	California	
Washington	259	Trachoma:	334
West Virginia	184	California	30
Wisconsin	1. 463	Oklahoma 1	
Diarrhea and dysentery:		South Dakota	1
Virginia	77	Trichinesis:	0
		California.	
Dysentery: California (amebic)		Tularaemia:	
California (bacillary)	5	Oklahoma i	
Oklahoma 1	3	Virginia	
Feed poisoning:	9	Typhus fever:	U.S.
California	51	Alabama	
	91	Virginia	
German measles: California		Undulant fever:	
With the balance company a page of charles of the company of the c	57	With the second	
Washington	61	Alabama	
Wisconsin	46	California	6
Granuloma, eoccidioidal: California	35.	Oklahoma I	1
California	3	Virginia	
Hookwarm disease: 1	TO, J.	Washington	2
California	1	Vincent's angina:	
Impetigo contagiosa: Oklahoma 1	A 201	Okiahoma I	1
Oklahoma 1	1	Whooping cough:	
Washington	1	. Alabama	
vadiance (epigenine).	THE ST	California.	701
California	5	Nevada	2
Leprosy:	1000	Oklahoma 1	
California	1	South Dakota	21
Lethargic encephalitis:		Virginia	1,671
California	3	Washington	141
Texas	1	West Virginia	312
Washington	1	Wisconsin	880
Wisconsin	7	Ton Williams Constitution of	
Mumps:	net!	March, 1982	
Alabama	101	Tennessee:	
California	562	Chicken pox.	. 180
Oklahoma 1	48	Dysentery	
South Dakota	68	German measles	
Washington.	97	Impetigo contagiosa	
West Virginia.	86	Lethargic encephalitis	2
Wiscensin 1	11,700	Mumps	121
Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Ophthalmia neonatorum	4
California	8	Puerperal septicemia	1
Oklahoma 1	1	Scables	i
Wigeonsin	2	Septic sore throat	
Paratyphoid fever:		Trachoma	_
California			1
Texas	2	Tularaemia	
	1	Undulant fever	-
Paittaccsis: California	10	Vincent's angina	- 3
	2	Whooping cough	364

Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.
 Correction: 13 cases of hookworm disease published in Public Health Reports for Apr. 9, 1802,
 p. 881, as reported from Illinois should have been recorded as being reported from Louisiana.

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, APRIL-JUNE, 1930

Reports for the second quarter of the year 1930 were received by the Public Health Service from 31 institutions for the care of the feeble-minded, located in 26 States and the Territory of Hawaii. The total number of persons in these institutions on June 30, 1930, including those on temporary leave or otherwise absent but still on the books, was 34,947.

The first admissions were as follows:

	Male Female		Total
April	170 162 183	167 149 169	33 31 38
Total	515	485	1,00

Of the first admissions during the three months 51.5 per cent were males and 48.5 per cent females, the ratio being 106 males per 100 females.

One hundred and thirty-three male patients and 100 female patients died during the three months. The annual death rates based on the number of patients on the books June 30, 1930, were: Males, 29.9 per 1,000; females, 23.4 per 1,000; persons, 26.7 per 1,000. Two hundred and forty male patients and 168 female patients were discharged during the three months.

The following table shows the number of patients in the institutions and on temporary leave on April 1, 1930, and at the end of each month of the second quarter of 1930, and the percentages of the total patients who were on leave:

	Apr. 1, 1930	Apr. 30, 1930	May 31, 1930	June 30, 1930
Patients in institutions: Male	15, 010 15, 003	15, 017 15, 057	14, 998	14, 760 14, 906
Total	30, 013	30, 074	30, 052	29, 606
Patients on temporary leave: Male Female	2, 674 1, 901	2, 725 1, 948	2, 807 2, 017	3, 064 2, 217
Total	4, 575	4, 673	4, 824	5, 281
Total patients on books: Male	17, 684 16, 904	17, 742 17, 005	17, 808 17, 071	17, 894 17, 123
Total	34, 588	34, 747	34, 876	34, 947
Per cent of patients on temporary leave: Male Female	15. 1 11. 2	15.4 11.5	15.8 11.8	17. 2 12. 9
Total	18.2	13.4	13.8	15.1

GENERAL CURRENT SUMMARY AND WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

The 96 cities reporting cases used in the following table are situated in all parts of the country and have an estimated aggregate population of more than 33,925,000. The estimated population of the 90 cities reporting deaths is more than 32,435,000. The estimated expectancy is based on the experience of the last nine years, excluding epidemics.

Weeks ended March 26, 1932, and March 28, 1931

	1932	1931	Estimated expectancy
Diphtheria: Cuses reported			distribution of
46 States	850 337	1,010 494	761
Measles: 45 States 96 cities	11, 918	19, 589 7, 754	
Meningococcus meningitis:	65	163	
96 cities. Poliomyelitis: 46 States.	12	78	24577
Scarlet fever:	6,070	5, 931	
96 cities Smallpox: 46 States	3, 102	2, 581	1,625
96 cities. Typhoid fever:	27	107	63
46 States	171 35	134 24	27
Deaths reported	ediron	SIE E	art 1
Influerza and pneumonia: 90 cities	1, 423	1, 270	
Smallpox: 90 cities	0	. 0	

: City reports for week ended March 26, 1932

The "estimated expectancy" given for diphtheria, pollomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, and typhoid fever is the result of an attempt to ascertain from previous occurrence the number of cases of the disease under consideration that may be expected to occur during a certain week in the absence of epidemics. It is based on reports to the Public Health Service during the past nine years. It is in most instances the median number of cases reported in the corresponding weeks of the preceding years. When the reports include several epidemics, or when for other reasons the median is unsatisfactory, the epidemic periods are excluded, and the estimated expectancy is the mean number of cases reported for the week during non-epidemic years.

If the reports have not been received for the full nine years, data are used to as many years as possible, but no year earlier than 1923 is included. In obtaining the estimated expectancy, the figures are smoothed when necessary to avoid abrupt deviation from the usual trend. For some of the diseases given in the table the available data were not sufficient to make it practicable to compute the estimated expectancy.

THE TANK		Diph	theria	Influ	ienza				
Division, State, and city	Chicken pox, cases reported	Cases, estimated expec- tancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Measles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths reported	
Maine: Portland New Hampshire: Concord Manchester Nashus	2 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	0		0 0 0	56 1 0 0	0 0 0		

NEW ENGLAND—COR. Vermont: Barre			Diph	theria	Influ	enza			
Vermont: Barrington. Burlington. Bur	Division, State, and city	DOX, CUSES	estimated expec-				cases re-	cases re-	monia,
Barre	NEW ENGLAND-con.		6 - 1			7-17			1000
Messachusetts: South Sou	Vermont:	200	100						
Messachusetts: South Sou	Barre				********		3	1	0
Springfield	Massachusetts:	1						1000	50000
Springfield	Boston	46	27	19		3	45	3	5
Rhode Island:	Springfield	20	2	2		Ō	17	23	2
Pawtucket 0 1 7 2 1 103 3 Connecticut: Providence 2 7 7 2 1 103 3 Sequence Connecticut: Bridgeport 1	Worcester	5	3	0	2	0	0	27	1050
Providence	Rhode Island:	0	-1	0		0	0	0	0
Bridgeport	Providence	2	7	2		1	103	3	9
Hartford	Connecticut:	\$ 500 L		9	1	1	0	- 2	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC New York: 195 206 06 57 46 143 143 34 34 34 34 35 35 36 20 278 4 34 34 34 34 34 34 35 35	Hartford	8	4	1		0	0		11
New York Buffalo 20	New Haven	8	0 1	0	*******	0	1	10	17.00
Buffalo. 20 10 4 3 9 12 3 143	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	at Yo	1.34			SEAT?			6.11
New York	New York:	100	St. Con		The same			34 17 10	44
Rochester	Buffalo	29		06	97	- 48		143	347
Syracuse				2		0	278	4	7
Camden	Syracuse	9	3	0	********	0	594	6	
Trenton 5	New Jersey:	10	7	200	2	2	1	1	6
Pennsylvania:	Newark		16	2	24	0	31	89	21
Philadelphia 106 60 12 33 19 8 30 17 5 6 6 8 283 225 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 6 8 283 225 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 6 8 283 225 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 6 8 283 225 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 6 8 283 225 2 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 6 8 283 225 2 2 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Trenton	5	2	0	7	1	1		13
Pittsburgh 39 17 5 6 8 283 28 28 28 28 28 28	Pennsylvania:	106	60	12	33		8	40	84
Scranton 3	Pittsburgh	39	17	. 5	6	8	283		23
Cincinnati		25	2	1 2		0	3		ő
Ohio: Cincinnati 10 7 4 5 15 2 0 2 3 Columbus 9 2 3 5 3 0 1 3 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0							79.33	Speld	5,4
Cincinnati		1000	37.40	1000	9.595	15 3 W	1000	10.5 M	CSUES !
Cleveland Se		10				15	2	0	22
Toledo	Cleveland	88	94	7		17	809		36
Indiana:	Columbus		2	3					5 3
Fort Wayne. 0 2 4 4 6 135 18 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10	Indiana:	10	CONTRACT OF				***	The same	Charles Charles
South Hend 4 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 0	Fort Wayne		2	4			1		7
Terre Haute 2 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Indianapolis		3						0
Illinois:		2	ő				3		4
Springfield	Illinois:		(B) FE 59	10	1830	70	201	18	51
Michigan: Detroit 56 42 13 26 12 153 27 3 Fint 5 2 0 20 1 120 00 Grand Rapids 5 1 0 4 05 34 Wisconsin: Kenosha 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 Madison 11 1 0 0 0 1 0 Milwaukee 97 12 2 3 2 398 17 Racine 24 0 0 0 8 20 Superior 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 WEST NORTH CENTRAL Minnesota: Duluth 5 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 Minnesota: Duluth 1 5 1 1 1 2 5 Iowa: Davenport 1 0 0 0 0 1 Des Moines 0 1 1 3 Stour City 5 0 1 0 0 Missouri: Missouric:									- 6
Plint	Michigan:	VIII) 10 (1) (2)	P. S. W. C.		Decr. 3.1 35	The Marie of		-	Posterior 2
Grand Rapids 5 1 0 4 95 34 Wisconsin: Wisconsin: 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 Madison 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Missourie: Madison 11 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Detroit		42		26			60	30
Wisconsin: Kenosha 2	Grand Rapids		î						- N &
Madison 11 1 2 2 3 2 308 17 Racine 24 0 0 0 6 8 20 Superior 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Wisconsin:	200		1	C CONTRACT	100	38	2000	14.3
Milwaukee		11	0		*******			. 0	
Superior	Milwaukee	97	12	2	3	2	398		12
WEST NORTH CENTRAL Minnesota: Duluth			0				98		1
Minnesota: Duluth	Y SESSION					4636	3043		
Duluth S			607		and it			anac ar	
Duluth S	Minnesota:	130 E	The same of	Salve 1	1000		70 TO SEL	Streets	
Davenport	Duluth	5	0	0	*******	1	1	0	123
Davenport	St. Paul	1	12	-	1	1	2	5	15/1/8
Missouri:	Iowa:	12		50.000	100	1000	100 100 100	- relationer	1908 - 53
Missouri:	Davenport	1	0	0	*******		0		********
Missouri:	Sioux City	5	0	1	*********		0	- 5	
Kansas City 5 4 3 1 1 1 9	Waterloo	5	0	1			2	0	********
O. T. S.			31		1 3 6	139	1000	233	30
8t. Joseph 0 0 0 8t. Louis 27 33 15 4 2 4 8 2	St. Joseph	4	0	3		0	0	1	edie 5

	878	Diph	theria	Indi	jenza			
Division, State, and city	Chieken pox, eases reported	Cases, estimated expect- ancy	Cases reported	Cases reported	Deaths reported	Measles, cases re- ported	Mumps, cases re- ported	Pneu- monia, deaths reported
WEST NORTH CEN- TRAL-contd.			817				VIOLET C	Ta-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la
North Dakota:	1	0	0	20		. 0	0	89F) - 3
Fargo South Dakota: Aberdeen	2	0	0			7	7.5.10.000	1967 - A
Nebraska:	CAR SE	22.4%	F 16			100	0	*********
Omaha Kansas:	5	3	3		0		0	
TopekaWichita	40 5	1	0	3	0	79	1	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	150.14	1200						
Delaware: Wilmington	1	2			0		0	11
Maryland: Baltimore	m	18	9	84 12	. 7	5 6	60	10 mm
Cumberland Frederick	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Virginia:	0	12	6	11	5	2	0	38
Norfolk	18 22 0 1	2 2 2	0 0 2 0		0 0 1	3 0	0 0	3
Roanoke	1	1	0		0	0	0	1
Charleston	3 0	1	0		1	75	0	2 0
Wheeling	0	. 0	. 0		0	8	0	
Raleigh	0 3 20	0 0 1	0 1 1		0 0 2	23 0 1	0 0 2	0
Charleston		10 To	0	78	1	0	0	
Columbia		0		18				
Greenville	0	0	0		0		0	
Atlanta Brunswick Savannah	5 3	0 1	0 0	14	0	0	0	3
Plorida: Miami Tampa	1 3	2 0	1		0	2 0	0	1
AST SOUTH CENTRAL		00		- 1	2.00	Charle	25.2	
Covington Lexington	0 1	0	0	2		0 5	0 8	1
ennessee: Memphis Nashville	4 0	3 0	1 0	********	1 2	0	0	12
labama: Birmingham Mobile	1 0	2	0	17	3	3		
Montgomery		0 -			1		1	2
EST SOUTH CENTRAL	9-37						STATISTICS Selices	
rkansas: Fort Smith Little Rock	0 3	0	1 -	1	3	8	9	19
ouisiana: New Orleans Shreveport	0 3	12	14		3	0 12	9	127
klahoma: Oklahoma City		2	3	20	3	0	0	
exas: Dallas	57.14 319MA	12150	11	1	,	31	233	
Fort Worth	18 0 0 2	5 3 0 5 3	3 1 0		7 0 0 0 3	1 0 5	1 0 0	10

	19 10		Dip	htheria		1	Influ	enza	1 18	507				
Division, State, an	DOX DOX	icken , cases orted	Cases, estimate expect- ancy	d Carepo			ases orted	Deaths reported	por	sies, s re- ted	ca	umps, ses re- orted	Pne mor des	nia, ths
MOUNTAIN			45	1	1.44	200			15					
Montana:	31		7.95	1000	1	19	123	4		3	10	7	Burn	
Billings Great Falls		1 2	0		0					0		0	-	0
Helena		- 01	.0	1 - 2750	0					0		. 0	200	0
Missoula Idaho:		0	0	1000	0	1	23			0		0	200	0
Boise		0	0		0					0	13	1	Mary.	. 0
Colorado: Denver	10	11	: 7	- 0	0		100			60		34	1 3	8
Pueblo		29	0		1					0	93	1		2
New Mexico: Albuquerque		2	. 0	0	1	28	SER		100	65	-	1	,	
Arizona:			1000	1	3			A TOLLY	15	770		200		
Phoenix Utah:	100	0		-	0				1	0	3	0		1
Salt Lake City.		25	1	L. X	0			1		0	3	0		. 0
Nevada: Reno	130	0	0	30	0		To do		A B	0	-	0		
	3			100		****	******	2 Cdb	1 28		63			
PACIFIC	70	-				10	20.04		100	445	Z.	3	67	
Washington: Seattle	7	92		1	0	Sa	1		115	526	30		677	1.4
Spokane	25 /34	23	1 1		1					0		0	*****	
Tacoma		0	1	100	0				1 3	26		1	2017	4
Oregon: Portland		25	7	30	1					128	M	. 8		5
SalemCalifornia:		8	. 1	1 34	0	3 ()	3		-	1	100	. 5		
Los Angeles		132	. 34		30	11	46	1	193	8	100	23	30.00	18
Sacramento		26	12	123	3	55.	1 3	1	1000	136		0 2	35	. 5
San Francisco		3,		1		0.0	0	ESAS.	1	100	1	475.3		_
	Scarle	t fever	8	mallpo			Tuber		phoid	lever	14	Whoo		
Division, State,	Cases,	1300	Cases,	F -87		100	culo-	Cases,	BIA		A. "	ing	Dea	ths,
and city	esti- mated	Cases re- portes		re-	P	8-	death:	mated	re-	Dea re port	. 1	cases re- ported	CRE	11
NEW ENGLAND			333		0			35			A			
Maine:	123	188	1			10	100	3/13			33	COS.	100	
Portland New Hampshire:		4	0	0		0	1	0	0	13	0		165	24
Concord	1	6	. 0	0	30	0	0		8	1234	0			13
Manchester Nashua	2	0		0	33	0	0		0	1	0			13
Vermont:	3 - 6	1000	10000	397 3	24	22	18 60	1.00	700	1.00	200	The other	-	
Barre	0	0		0	6	0	0	0	0		0			- 3
Massachusetta:	99971		1 35		100	1	132		3.75	173.			- Bin.	2.0
BostonFall River	92	174	0	0	13.6	0	13	1 0	0	13	0	38	dia.	269
Springfield	10	10	0	. 0	13.	0	2 2	0	0	1	0	19	1 126	35
Worcester Rhode Island:	11	57	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	100	0	18		56
Pawtucket	4	0	0	. 0	133	0	. 0	0	0	100	0	0	100	16 90
Providence Connecticut:	15	22	0	. 0		0	. 3	0	2		0		100	90
Bridgeport	13	8	0	0	00	0	. 1	0	0	1 10	0	. 8	100	26
New Haven	7 6	8	0 0	0	23	0	1 1 2	0	0	20	0	10	183	26 55 55
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			100		735	he	111	3.6	1	337		2005	100	
New York:			100	M. Lat.			E Sin	1000		- 17	11		100	
Buffalo	28 347	123	0	0	1931	-	8	1	0	108	0	24	1000	188
New York Rochester	347 12	1, 061	h 0	0	14. 9	000	111	8 0	8	18-	1	143	1,	. 911
Syracuse	12	72	1 0	9			11111	0	0	17.3	0	. 8	197.	92

906

	Searle	t fever	S	mallpo	E ⊢ b ∈	Tuber	T	Typhoid fever			
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	re-	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths	mated	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	Whooping cough, cases reported	Deaths, all cnuses
MIDDLE ATLANTIC— continued				34							
New Jersey: Camden Newark Trenton	6 40 6	44 37 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 9 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 25 3	40 100 47
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Pittsburgh Reading Scranton	104 31 5	250 51 27 47	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	24 5 0 0	0 0	1 1 0 0	0 0 0	170 86 18 11	390 176 20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								May 3			
Ohio: Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Toledo Indiana:	28 46 12 15	45 70 13 10	1 0 1 0	0 0 3 0	0 0 0	13 20 3 4	0 1 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 142 87 97	194 268 73 66
Fort Wayne Indianapolis South Bend Terre Haute	14 4 1	4 7 2 1	0 8 0 1	0 0	0 0 0	2 5 0 0	0	0 0	0 0	8 43 0 1	33
Chicago Springfield Michigan:	146 3	223	1 0	1 0	0	51 0	1 0	2	0	150 11	717 27
Detroit	127 15 11	246 2 9	1 2 0	0	0 0	17 2 0	0 0	1 1 0	0 0	137 18 0	274 28 41
Kenosha Madison Milwaukee Racine Superior	3 4 29 5 3	2 2 40 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	6 13 151 2 0	92 21 4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL		100		90 0							
Minnesota: Duluth Minneapolis St. Paul owa:	8 39 29	1 35 16	0 2 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0	0 0	1 3 14	13 90 65
Davenport Des Moines Sioux City Waterloo dissouri:	10 3 4	8 13 3 0	2 2 1 0	0 -			0 0 0	0		0 0 2 8	40
St. Joseph St. Louis	27 4 43	11 1 30	3 0 3	0	0 0	6 2 16	0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0	32 2 57	110 18 287
Fargo	2	. 0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Aberdeen ebraska: Omaha	1 5	5	0	1	0	3	0	0 -		5	
Topeka	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	65
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	130	105	0	0	100	1200	A Day	0	Land Control	46. 17
elaware: Wilmington	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0		ALL YES	38
Baltimore Cumberland Frederick istrict of Col.:	100	102 0 0	0	0	0	11 0	1 0 0	0	0 0	181 5 0	264 26 3

Id Co Ne

	Scarle	t fever		Smallp	DK .	Tuber-	Ty	Typhoid fever			MA
Division, State, and city	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths re- ported	culo- sis, deaths	mated	re-	Deaths re- ported	Whooping cough, cases re-ported	Deaths all causes
SOUTH ATLANTIC— continued						7			No. 10	1 724	
Virginia: Lynchburg	0	3 0					0	0	0	17	1
Norfolk	1	3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1 4 0	0	1 0	0	11 3	3 8
Richmond Roanoko	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Ö	0	0	1
West Virginia: Charleston	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Huntington		2 2		0 0	0	0 0		0	0	18	
Wheeling	1		0	100	0.77693	3000	0	10 m	HOWING.	W. 3. 1897 C. 4	
North Carolina: Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	12	2019
Wilmington Winston-Salem	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	30	1
South Carolina:	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	WW.
Charleston	0	125,129,00	1				0				
Greenville		2	1	0	0	0		0	0	. 0	******
Georgia: Atlanta	. 0	3	1	0	0	5	. 0	1	0	1	100
Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Florida:	1837	1500	4.400	Edit Phra	60%-F-21	200	THE PARTY	9000	Market St.	0	100
Miami Tampa	1	0	0	0	0	3 2	0	1	0	0	1.53
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL										CHANGE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
Kentucky:				EXX		OK.	1	369		1	N. V.
Covington Lexington	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	
Tennessee:		Sec. 150	1	Vast B	1	ROE		0	. 0	17	200
Memphis Nashville	13	10	1	0	. 0	6 2	0	1	1	5	1000
Alabama:	CEE.V	2	1	0	. 0	0	0	2	0	13	m en co
Birmingham Mobile	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	+
Montgomery	1		0				0				*****
WEST SOUTH CEN- TRAL	100	14						E av		1057	
Arkansas:	400	TUS	3.60		MALEN	1500				35-7490	250
Fort Smith Little Rock	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	
Louisiana:	10	3	0	0	0	16			0	44	10
New Orleans Shreveport	10	i	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	300	
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City	3	10	2	1	. 0	1	0	0	0	3	-84
Texas:	10000	1130		1. 15 H. W.	3 6 3	137	4	15.00	AP 15	12	Miles
Dallas Fort Worth	5 2	11	1 4 0 2 0	0 5 0 0	0	6	0	2 0	0	0	125
Galveston Houston	1 2	0 5	0	0	. 0	1 2	. 0	0	. 0	0	
San Antonio	0	0	ő	0	0	3	0	0	0	-8	115
MOUNTAIN	350	367	100	3 4	1	内外	P. C. S			33.04	77.0
Montana:	1.56	38	33 80	AUC.	100	1536	1	300	15,121	150	F.W.
Billings	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NO.
Great Falls Helena	0 1	0 0 3	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Call
Missouladaho:	1	3	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	Same
Bolse	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Colorado: Denver	14	21	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	Med 14
Pueblo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-0	0	0	STATE A
	14 (33)	10000	100	1700	TO	PASE 3				- Pin	1000
New Mexico: Albuquerque	20 1	2	0	0	0	1001	0	0	0	0	1000

Cases,		Section .		Tuber-		1 1 1 1 3 3	300 300	The ball of the	Whoop	REDUCE TO THE	
mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	Cases, esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases re- ported	10	re-	culo- sis, deaths	Cases, esti- mated	Cases re- ported	Deaths re- ported	ing cough,	Deaths all causes
										Tekson	
3 0	3	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	11	3
		3.17	Service Control			138.0	3033	**************************************			12.50
10 6 3	5 1 1	3 9 4	0 0 1	-	0	1	1 0 0	0 0 0	0	6 1 4	1
5 0	1 0	10	8 0	1	0	3 0	. 0	0	0	8	
40 3 25	50 2 5	1	0 0 7		0 0 0	26 2 11	0 1	1 1	0 0 0	38 1 6	28 33 14
	No. Act	19 18	coccus	80.	Leti	nargic er phalitis	n- P	ellagra			
te, and	city	Cas	es Dea	ths	Case	Deat	hs Case	s Deati	esti- mate expec	d Cases	Death
GLAND					12 1		100	14			
			1	0	100	9 60 82	1	1	SA CHOS	0 0	
TLANTI	C	No No.			18	11%	130	The	· 172	1	
******			4	4	3		1 0		0	1 1	1
			0	0	0		1 0	12.6	0	0 0	
			0	2 2	0					0 0	10
			18						M Pile		1100
		200	100	18	Tree	1000	3 000	12.2	0.5		
			13.0	1	156	100	50	1	11 1500	Ti Chine	. 0
		100	1	1	0	RA	0 0		0	0 0	
			0	0	1	350	0 0		0	0 0	
CENTI	RAL	30	100		31.0	A STATE	100	Ball	5 5.3		8
			0	0	0	E TW	0 0	100	0	0 1	
				0							0
*****			1	0	0	1	0 0	130	0	0 0	
	3 0 0 10 6 3 3 5 0 0 40 3 25 CENTE	3 3 0 0 0 10 5 6 1 3 1 5 0 0 0 40 50 2 25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 10 5 3 6 1 9 3 1 4 5 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	3 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 11 0 0

**	CC	ningo- ceus ingitis	Lethargie en- cephalitis		Pellagra		Poliomyelitis (infan- tile paralysis)		
Division, State, and city	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases esti- mated expect- ancy	Cases	Deaths
SOUTH ATLANTIC		1						Lines.	- 13
Maryland:	1	100.7	0	1	0		0	0	CTOLD.
District of Columbia:		1130	10.75	7.53		1			1000
Washington	2	. 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	. 0
West Virginia:	1	12 1.5	0	1		0	0	1	533W
Wheeling North Carolina:	1	1	0	0	0				Co. Land
Raleigh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	. 0
South Carolina;	1913	15000	(10.3)		13/23/	4.75		1651	m, F
South Carolina: Charleston	0	0	0	. 0	1	0	0	1	0
Georgia: Brunswick	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	
Savannah 1	0	0	.0	ő	Ô	2	ő	0	ő
EAST BOUTH CENTRAL			7		1.6	Contract Con		12/52	No.
Tennessee:	SET IS	5,4859	100	DAR S	2495	82	No. 1	600	ESTATE OF
Memphis	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	. 0	0
Alahama:	4767		773-0	14.15	VOS.	100,000	0.7576	0	de n
Mobile	0	0	0	0	1	0	. 0	. 0	0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3.8			W. THE CO.	1100		Carry of	1276	
Arkansas:	100	C Million	579,148	CONTRACT	3000	SHE WAS	316.7	20%	De Britis
Little Rock	0	1	0	0	0	2	. 0	0	0
Louisiana: New Orleans	0	2013	0		200	1	0	0	
Oblahamas			0	. 0					
Oklahoma City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas:	1900		Mich	MESTER	1000	1879	2303		The Dig
Dallas	. 0	. 0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0			v	
MOUNTAIN	G19.3	STEWNS		E 9503	41.5	26.0	0.152(0)	SE	
Titale	313	1		2000	The same	18	0.000		de la
Salt Lake City	1	1	0	0	D	0	0	0	0
PACIFIC	0.00	1 30.3	1.467	1:145	100	1000	100 420	11-19	137
Washington:	B77 364	308000	100	3.505.0	1500	Obs. DOG	SELL A	83.00°	
Tacoma.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California:	10.5	1385 L	SHE	(Table)	STALL!	1375.12	The state of	1	MI TO S
Los Angeles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	1	0	0	0	0	. 0	0		0

Typhus fever: 2 cases and 1 death at Savannah, Ga.

The following table gives the rates per 100,000 population for 98 cities for the 5-week period ended March 26, 1932, compared with those for a like period ended March 28, 1931. The population figures used in computing the rates are estimated mid-year populations for 1931 and 1932, respectively, derived from the 1930 census. The 98 cities reporting cases have an estimated aggregate population of more than 34,000,000. The 91 cities reporting deaths have more than 32,400,000 estimated population.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, February 21 to March 26, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period of 1931

	May !		iner.	A CASI	1000			19/32	-Die	19-18
					Week e	nded-	34		1155	47
the Maria	Feb. 27, 1932	Feb. 28, 1931	Mar. 5, 1932	Mar. 7, 1931	Mar. 12, 1932	Mar. 14, 1931	Mar. 19, 1932	Mar. 21, 1931	Mar. 26, 1932	Mat. 28, 1931
98 cities	64	70	62	73	59	65	1 62	65	1 52	7
New England	65 72 45 66 69 46 119 9	89 56 78 55 77 59 132 87 57	48 63 66 49 78 35 102 9 57	106 61 75 71 93 29 118 61 63	53 56 54 74 59 46 135 26 44	79 67 72 63 53 35 68 26 55	65 54 48 2 100 49 12 162 43 89	67 64 72 73 73 23 71 17 51	65 56 31 55 60 46 112 9 70	77 6 8 16 6 77 6 8
	10.	MEA	SLES	CASE I	RATES					
98 cities	571	703	698	769	171	947	2 740	1, 041	* 727	1, 20
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	1, 510 466 590 226 282 0 234 250 1, 296	635 645 300 874 2, 805 1, 051 24 1, 210 223	1, 740 504 919 241 424 17 257 198 1, 313	909 874 369 643 2, 241 1, 045 68 1, 331 347	901 644 936 165 286 58 99 509 1, 205	1, 346 1, 026 582 595 2, 758 1, 157 37 1, 462 357	860 578 1, 167 2 370 302 23 40 388 1, 443	1, 527 1, 158 558 492 3, 448 1, 004 51 1, 288 394	599 508 1, 203 186 4 232 4 19 158 603 1, 449	1, 477 1, 321 722 651 3, 889 1, 656 76 1, 146 516
	SC	ARLE	r FEV	ER CA	SE RA	TES			Nau Pri	
98 cities	441	373	475	345	481	375	1 493	389	:478	400
New England Middle Atlantie East North Central West North Central South Atlantie East South Central West South Central Mest South Central Mountain Pacific	673 604 372 248 284 121 56 172 124	606 381 364 509 364 558 125 305 145	666 7777 382 231 312 87 66 155 158	527 359 346 492 354 403 71 305 122	700 709 382 178 327 81 79 172 135	589 389 309 518 311 482 95 400 96	724 786 304 3 212 371 110 89 215 147	676 392 395 589 342 487 102 305 110	731 755 397 197 4 382 5 100 49 233 133	007 454 378 586 311 504 78 200 104
	4	SMAL	LPOX	CASE	RATE	3				
98 cities	4	20	4	13	5	19	25	22	614	17
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central Mountain Pacific	5 1 1 19 0 17 7 0 13	0 0 11 128 0 23 64 9 30	10 0 7 6 6 17 7 0 4	0 0 15 57 0 23 47 17 12	0 0 5 11 0 46 0 17 13	0 0 9 182 0 0 61 17 41	0 0 4 120 0 12 13 17 11	0 0 8 130 0 12 \$5 9	0 0 2 17 40 538 0 0	0 0 7 90 4 11 75 44 22
service Aleast of high Lat.	TY	РНОП	FEVI	ER CA	SE RA	TES	ufil/san	61/30 £0000	minimum.	
96 cities		7	6	4	5	3	14	4	15	4
New England Middle Atlantic East North Central West North Central South Atlantic East South Central West South Central Mountain Pacific	2 4 4 2 16 12 7 0 6	5 6 3 11 22 6 14 0 4	5 4 6 0 20 17 16 0	5 3 1 11 12 18 0 0	0 3 1 2 25 6 10 9	0 2 2 0 6 18 14 0	2 1 2 2 2 2 29 23 17	2 2 2 8 16 0 10 0	5 3 3 4 12 19 20 9 6	2 2 2 2 11 0 7 0

See footnote at end of table.

Summary of weekly reports from cities, February 21 to March 26, 1932—Annual rates per 100,000 population, compared with rates for the corresponding period

of 1931 —Continued	I	NFLUI	ENZA	DEAT	H RAT	ES			
THURSDAY!			7,112		Week	ended-		7.0	40
A Contract	Feb.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.

		Week ended—									
Control of the A	Feb. 97, 1982	Feb. 28, 1931	Mar. 8, 1932	Mar. 7, 1981	Mar. 12, 1932	Mar. 14, 1981	Mar. 19, 1932	Mar. 21, 1931	Mar. 26, 1932	Mar. 28, 1931	
91 cities	34	50	37	44	37	34	1 37	22	1.36	29	
New EnglandMiddle Atlantle	14 39 37 29	24 40 61 74	17 42 41	19 32 48	19 47 30	36 23 28 50	10 30 40 134	19 23 28 47	17 36 41	14 20 25 85 82	
West North Central South Atlantic East South Central	29 31 44 24	79 76	32 33 13	59 73 140	15 39 25	57 102	49 50	47 40 115 35	23 436 44 84	35 32 127 55	
West South Central Mountain Pacific	09 14	45 17 41	71 34 12	52 44 34	37 26. 7	55 35 36	61 43 12	35 34	43 5	61 41	

PNEUMONIA DEATH RATES

91 cities	157	212	180	104	103	191	2 187	184	4 193	180
New England	192	236	192	185	194	147	156	183	225	150
Middle Atlantic	184	217	221	229	250	214	238	216	263	220
East North Central	110	192	158	154	131	139	133	132	119	125
West North Central	244	218	241	218	215	150	1 170	215	239	178
South Atlantie	173	313	196	265	224	332	233	260	4 272	263
East South Central	138	274	169	229	182	242	201	210	201	191
West South Central	108	221	172	149	148	211	205	180	100	211
Mountain	224	101	196	131	207	235	233	122	138	131
Pacific	104	91	102	101	118	125	93	101	72	98

¹ The figures given in this table are rates per 100,000 population, annual basis, and not the number of cases reported. Populations used are estimated as of July 1, 1932 and 1931, respectively.

2 Kansas City, Mo., not included.

3 Columbia, S. C., and Montgomery, Ala., not included.

4 Columbia, S. C., not included.

4 Montgomery, Ala., not included.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CANADA

Provinces—Communicable diseases—Week ended March 19, 1932.— The Department of Pensions and National Health of Canada reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended March 19, 1932, as follows:

Province	Cerebro- spinal fever	Influenza	Poliomy- elitis	Typhoid fever
Prince Edward Island				
Nova ScotiaNow Brunswick	1	22		
Quebec. Intario. Manitoba	1	607	1	1
askatchewan I				
Alberta ¹ British Columbia				
Total	2	620	1	2

¹ No case of any disease included in the table was reported during the week.

Ontario—Communicable diseases—Comparative—Four weeks ended February 27, 1932.—The Department of Health of the Province of Ontario, Canada, reports certain communicable diseases for the four weeks ended February 27, 1932, and the corresponding period of 1931, as follows:

	Four w	eeks 1932	Four weeks 1931		
Disease	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	3	2		1150	
Chancroid	2	0.67500	S. 17 15 16 16	SE 072	
Chicken pox	894		1, 028	*********	
Conjunctivitis			.,		
Diphtheria	170	0	150		
Erysipelas	12	3	100	0.00	
Jerman messles	44	200	34		
Jonorrhea	203		275	********	
nfluenza.	187	0	230		
aundice	14		200	000	
ethargic encephalitis	2		1		
Malaria	5 25		100	1000	
Viensies	4, 198	12	152	SEEDING.	
	003	10	888		
	2		000		
Paratyphoid fever	1	153		9	
all an all all		103	2	W.	
	- 2		-		
uerperal septicemia	79			*****	
carlet fever	451	1	747	10.23	
eptic sore throat	17	*******	1	0.00	
mallpor	21	******	25		
yphilis	198		260		
reach mouth	1				
uberculosis	195	45	126	1000	
'yphold fever	22	Property.	17	S. M. S. A.	
Indulant fever	6		14		
Vhooping cough	542	6	331	SEE STATE	

P. de

Quebec Province—Communicable diseases—Week ended March 19, 1929.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports cases of certain communicable diseases for the week ended March 19, 1932, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease Manual Control	Cases
Chicken pox Diphtheria Erysipelas German measles Measles Poliom yelitis	75 21 2 3 434 1	Puerperal fever Scariet fever. Tuberculosis Typhoid fever. Whooping cough.	91 91 17 38

Quebec Province—Vital statistics—January, 1932.—The Bureau of Health of the Province of Quebec, Canada, reports births, marriages, and deaths, with deaths from certain causes, for the month of January, 1932, as follows:

Population	2, 925, 000	Deaths from—Continued	
Number of births	6,063	Influenza	97
Births per 1,000 population	24.2	Measles	15
Number of deaths	2,676	Nephritis	157
Deaths per 1,000 population	10.6	Pneumonia	253
Marriages	1,000	Poliomyelitis	4
Marriages per 1,000 population	4.0	Puerperal fever	30
Deaths under 1 year	598	Scarlet fever	8
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.	98.3	Syphilis	16
Deaths from—		Tuberculosis, respiratory system	- 183
Cancer	118	Tuberculosis, other forms	84
Cerebrospinal meningitis	100 Ata 2	Traffic.	30
Diphtheria	29	Typhoid fever	22
Diabetes	31	Violence	61
Diarrhea	127	Whooping cough	25
Heart disease	310		

CUBA

Habana—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended March 26, 1932.—During the four weeks ended March 26, 1932, certain communicable diseases were reported in the city of Habana, Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Deaths	Disease	Cases	Deaths
Chicken pox. Diphtheria Malaria Measles	2 10 6 9	3	Scarlet fever	3 45 7	8 1

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Anthrax.—According to a recent report, there was a sharp increase in the prevalence of anthrax in several provinces of the island of Luzon, P. I. From March 19 to April 6, 1932, 53 cases of anthrax, with 50 deaths, occurred among water buffalo in the Provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, Laguna, Rizal, and Pangasinan. Thirty-seven human cases,

with 19 deaths, caused by the ingestion of flesh of diseased water buffalo, were reported in the Provinces of La Union and Pangasinan during the same period.

PORTO RICO

San Juan—Communicable diseases—Four weeks ended February 27, 1932.—During the four weeks ended February 27, 1932, cases of certain communicable diseases were reported in San Juan, Porto Rico, as follows:

Disease	Cases	Disease	Cases
Chicken pox	1 6 1 3 33	Mensies Pellagra Typhoid fever Whooping cough	4

TRINIDAD

Port of Spain—Vital statistics—February, 1931, 1932.—The following statistics for the month of February, 1931 and 1932, are taken from a report issued by the public health department of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The state of the s	1931	1932	Most About A	1931	1932
Number of births Birth rate per 1,000 population Number of deaths	140 27. 1 102	25.0	Death rate per 1,000 population Deaths under 1 year Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	19.7 23 164.3	15. 5 16 115. 1

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From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, International Office of Public Hygiene, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, health section of the League of for the particular countries for which reports are given.

			100						Week	Week ended-						3
Place	Sept. 20- 0ct. 17, 1031	Oct. 18- Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	l lber,		Janus	January, 1982		12.14	Febr	February, 1982	1982	2013	March, 1932	1982
		ja le		61	8	24	•	91	8	8	6 13	8	0 27	10	- 12	9
Ceylon: Colombo			0010													
bina. Catton Rankow	တယ္ခ	8-0	820				2-	-				111		-	1-	
	8		14,314	3, 819	3, 181		3, 885	2, 963	888					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
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Rangoon D India (French):	3			69			-									
		1		04			-	12	=	12		6		1 1		
Pondicherry	1							0 **	==	0			11			
India (Portuguese)	228	9:		-				•						111		

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

CHOLERA—Continued
[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

To De									We	Week ended-	-						
Place	Sept. 20- 0ct. 17,	Oct. 18- Nov. 14. 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	l lber,		Jan	January, 1952	282			February, 1932	y, 1932	38597	Ma	March, 1932	82
				61	8	64	6	16	a	8	0	13	8	1	10	22	3
Indo-China (see also table below):	0								-	-							
Saigon and Cholon	200		۵	1		1				-					-		
Iraq: Amara			19.	cec	d												
Amara Province	2000	388	-000														
Basra Province	JE!																
Dinwaniyah Province																	
Iwaniyah																	
Muntafig Province	III	R=8:	64														
Nasirlyah	388		10 00 01														
Japan: Talwan—Kelung. Persia: Abadan	000		-														
Khorramabad	מסטמ	28	-88	in a	1						1 5 6 6 0 6 6 0 7 7 1						
Mohammerah	0					1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0											

Philippine Islands: 1 Capiz Province

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Philippine Islands: 1 Capiz Province	tya Province			

'Figures for cholers in the Philippine Islands are subject to correction.

		Sep-	Oeto	No-	De	December, 1931	1861	Ja	January, 1982	200	Fe	February, 1932	1903	Mar.
		F.E	188	ber, 1981	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-20	21-31	1-10	11-30	21-29	1983
ins (French) (see also table above):	0			183						-				136
section of the sectio	000	14	10	•		64	-	1	6	24	70	64		•
in-China I.	AOA	-83	222	9-	00 v0	-00	-80	-8-		999	91-10	•	d	000

1 Reports incomplete.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued PLAGUE

	Sept.	0	Nov.		1.18- Nov.				Wee	Week ended	1			1		
Place	Oct 17.	Nov.	15- Dec. 12	December,	ober,		Jan	January, 1932	2		Fel	February, 1933	1932		March, 1932	1932
	1881		1881	101	36	- 3	6	10	23	30	9	13	20 27	7 5	12	19
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Terceira Island	106		92													
Belgian Congo.	00						-									
					-	i	1	25		-	-	1	-	+	*	1
Upanda	330	218	146	882	138	0.9	133	2	2:	10	1-6	7				
Canary Islands: Palma Island-Los Lanos		-1	200	•	9	2	9	œ.		0	0	9				
Ceylon: Colombo	20		1				+	0-	1000		1		-	11	69	1
Plague-infected rats	9						•-		79			11	-	- 1	-	11
Chile: Santiago	00		1 1													
China:		-				Ì	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
Shansi Province	00	20												0		
Dutch East Indies:			100													71
Burabaya	OC															
Togal	1		200	178	181	98.	161	100	197	181						
West Java	CO	88	33	30	3:	25	9	22	\$ 9	32	81	31	1			
Remador (see table below).			1				100		2		5					
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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

PLAGUE-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

No- De- Jan- Feb- vem- cem- uary, nry- ber, ber, 1932, nry, nry- 1931 1931	204 HT 2 000022201-
Octo	
Per	
Au- gust, 1981	2848 0-0 82
Place	Peru-Continued. Departments—Continued. Lima-Ayeque. D. Lima-C. C. D. Lima-C. C. D. Lima-C. C. D. D. Lima-C. C. D. D. D. C. C. D. D. D. C. C. C. C. D. D. D. C. C. C. C. C. D. D. D. C. C. C. C. C. D. D. D. C.
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Jan- uary, 1982	F &ES.
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Reports incomplete

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

	9			1						Wee	Week ended-	1						
Place	Sept.	Oct. 18- Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	iber,		Janu	January, 1932	183			Pebruar	February, 1952	-201		March, 1932	1, 1982	
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Chile: Santiago.		ec																
Toconilla	20					6												

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

		700		1						Week	Week ended-	1						
Place	Sept.	Oct. 18- 114, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec.	Decei 18	December, 1931	- 3	Jan	January, 1932	202		*	February, 1932	y, 1982		, def	March, 1932	1982	
				2	8	64	0	16	81	30	•	138	8	8		22	2	8
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Chosen (see table felow). Colombia: Call Dutch East Indies: Batavia.	D DDA												N !!!!					
Egypti Cairo Sud France (see table below)	000							-							64	**	9	-
Germany: Air-la-Chapelle Great Britain England and Wales London Guatemais (see table below).	D 000	982	888	\$###	828	389	838	848	- 383	282	424	818	ESE	E23	282	283	588	

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Indo-China (see also table below):		8	q	3	- 10	100	201	9			155	•	•	•	-	2	
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Talwan Yokohama	100								30			28					

1600 cases of smallpor with 15 deaths were reported in Honduras from July, 1991, to Feb. 16, 1992.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

SMALLPOX-Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

									1	Week ended	-pepu						
1	Sept.	Oct. 187. 187. 114, 1931	Nov. 15- Dec. 12, 1931	December, 1931	ober,		Janu	January, 1932			Febr	February, 1932	82	1111	Marc	March. 1032	
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	20 00						-			0	•	-					
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8.8. Tacoma at Manila from Shanghal.

147 120 114 41 324 11 107 191 145 206 309 144 12 21 356 11 107 191 145 206 309 106 11 107 191 145 206 309 106	Swatow and Mong Kong. 8. 8. Hal Ning and S. Solvine 8. 8. Hal Ning and S. Solvine 8. 8. Tisadane at Hong Kong tr Amoy. 8. 9. Pottung at Shanghai. 8. 8. Rajula at Penang from Ne 8. 8. Mao Gillivary at Suer fron 1 Imported case. 4. Suspected case.	S. S. Victoria Cityai Brisbane from Shanghai C. S. B. Victoria Cityai Brisbane from Shanghai C. S. B. Brilasco at Mobile from Habana, Cuba, and Hull England Stee from Catcutte C. S. S. Tweldent Jacken at Vocohuma from San Francisco via Honolulu. S. S. Tweldent Jacken at Vocohuma from San Francisco via Honolulu. S. H. Hong Kheng at Eingapore from Amoy, via C. S. Hai Ning and S. S. Solviken at Hong Kong. C. S. S. Markara at Aden from Columbo. S. S. Tiladane at Hong Kong from Shanghai and C. S. Hail at Pentung from Negapatum. S. S. Mac Gillivary at Suez from Rangeon. Imported case. Imported case.	h, and the San oy, via	00 000 0 000 0000		3.3.2	ģis	9 25	Š Š Š		Dood	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		TA A	2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	288		a de la companya de l		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	March 1-10,
Place Sep- Octo No. De Jan. Peb Place Sep- Octo No. De Jan. Peb Place Place Sep- Octo No. De Jan. Peb Place Sep- Octo No. De Jan. Pep Place Sep- Octo No. De Jan. Pen Pe	na vies also table above	0				38.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	47	1981	100	000 0	25 22	324	1-10	=	a	1077		11-20 206 98	308	
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CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

TYPHUS PEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

	The state of	1								Week	Week ended-	100			The state of the s	
Please Annual Control of the Control	Aug. 29- 8ept. 19, 1931	6. Sept. 1. Oct.	Oct. 18- Nov. 14, 1931	Nov. 15- 12, 1931		December, 1931		Janu	January, 1932	17.18	14 1	Feb	February, 1932	1982	×	March, 1992
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China: Manchurla—Harbin																
Shanghai Chosen (see table below). Colombia: Cali	o o												-			
Czechoslovakia (see table below). Egypt:										1 3						
Beheira Cairo				1	•	1	-	-			111		- 1	8		
Provinces	AU		-			1	11		-		13	8	8	=	101	28
Greece (see table below). Guateman (see table below). Lish Free State: Donesal County—Strandraf	a o			24			CN .				64	-	-		38.7	11
Croom	000	109						1		1		11				
Rathkeale Waterford County—Liemore	000						-	111							-	11

Latvia (see table below). Lithunia (see table below). Mexico: Guadalajara Mexico City, including municipa San Luis Potosi.	littles	in Federal District	District	1.1 1	04	4.00	24	8-	401	-0	8-1	22	10	4-64	φ α		∞ →	00.00		
Moroese Paletine				DODOE	-	104 0	· · · · ·	244			- 1	8 -	2 -	-	8 -	-	2 -	2	40	1000
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Tunista: Tunis Turkay (see table below). Union of South Africa: Cape Province				סם סכ	P A	A	е д	8º A	А			11-22			- А	g- A	A	==		4"
Natural paint of race London Orango Fee State Transval Venzcala: Carceu (see table below). Venccala (see table below). On vessel: At Antofingaria, from Iquique and points north.	n). ulque sn	d points	north	0 0000	- 4	44-	0.04	244	222	A4 -	2444	44	ДД		24	ДДД	999			1111
¹ Typhus fever was reported in Peconstal regions.	eru from	eru from May to November, 1931, 133 new cases being reported during the months of October and November.	Novem	lber, 190	11, 188 n	ew one	es being	report	ed durin	g the m	ouths o	Octob	er and 1	Novemi	W	The disease did not spread to the	die die	I not s	pread t	o
Place	Au- gust, 1981,	Sep- tem- per, 1681	Octo- 1981	No. 1	ABER	Janu-	Feb- ruary, 1992	1		Place		All s	Au- Fless, 1931,	Sep-	Det	Te. 120	No.	De les les les les les les les les les le	Janu-	Peb-
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Greece.	200	0-1	12	-	-00	•		Ven	Venezuela: C Yugoslavia	Caracus			11	1						8

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER-Continued

YELLOW PEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

				1					W	Week ended-	-per						
Place	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	N Sep	N P P P P	December, 1931	nber,	7	Janu	January, 1932	22	T U	2	February, 1932	, 1982	9/AC	Mar	March, 1932	2
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Brazil: A lagous State Macelo Ultimos	Ac																
Bahis State Bobral	ADC	-				64										Ш	
Espirito Santo State	AO.																
Pernambuco State—	A D6	-			1												
Recife	901			1 1									111	11			
Santa Teresa (about 66 miles from Victoria). Gold Coart. Dagomba District. Kete Krechl. Salaga.	90000			1											-		
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Onegadougou	04			****				 					 ***	
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